Act, 1976, have been published in the Annual Reports for the respective years, brought out by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Foreigners Division). Copies of the Annual reports from 1991-92 upto 1997-98, have been placed in the Parliament Library. The report for 1998-99 is being compiled. The report for the year 1999-2000 is not yet due. The names of the donor countries alongwith total amount received from each have been mentioned in the Annual Reports for the respective years, from 1991-92 onwards.

Counterfeit Indian Currency

*88. DR. ALLADI P. RAJKUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bag containing Rs. three lakh counterfeit Indian currency has been detected in New Delhi in January, 2000;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken against those involved in printing such counterfeit notes and circulating them?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) Delhi Police in a raid conducted on 24th January, 2000 seized, *inter-alia*, fake Indian currency notes worth Rs. 50,000/-from a Pak national at a parking area near Karol Bagh. This eventually led to further seizure of fake currency notes worth Rs.7,69,800/-from him and his other associates. Delhi Police have registered two FIRs in connection with these seizures and arrested eleven persons including two Pak nationals.

Schemes for Development of Jute Products

*89. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) What are the details of (i) Special Jute Development Fund Programmes, (ii) Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme, (iii) UNDP Aided Jute Development Projects, (iv) Market Assistance Scheme through JMDC, (v) Constitution of National Centre for Jute Diversification schemes during the last five years with the total amount sanctioned every year, the total amount spent and the effective results thereof;

(b) whether Government plan to close down any of these schemes and if so, what are the reasons for such closure; and

(c) whether Government plan to introduce better and more effective schemes for better quality production and better productivity of jute?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA): (a) The details are given in the attached statement. (*See below*)

(b) and (c) Of the above schemes, the Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme ended on 31.03.96. The schemes being undertaken under the other programmes viz. Special Jute Development Fund, UNDP aided National Jute Development Programme, (now under UNDP-Country Cooperation Framework-I), External Market Assistance Schemes and National Centre for Jute Diversification are continuing and there is no proposal at present for closure of any of these schemes. Various new schemes are being introduced by the Government under these programmes for diversification of jute goods and improvement of quality and productivity of jute.

Statement

The details of various schemes for development of jute products

Special Jute Development Fund

The SJDF was set up in July, 1987 with a corpus of Rs. 100 Cr. for integrated development of jute industry and its revival. The aim of the fund was to provide for holistic development of the jute sector by providing financial support for various schemes for improving the productivity of both raw jute as well as jute goods, development of indigenous machinery; research and development for product diversification efforts etc.

Jute Modernisation Fund

With a view to revitalizing the Jute Industry and giving a major thrust to the modernization programmes, the Government of India launched a Jute Modernization Fund Scheme (JMFS) with an approved outlay of Rs. 150 crores w.e.f. November, 1986 to cater to the modernization requirements of the jute Industry. All major financial institutions with IFCI as the nodal agency were participating in the implementation of the scheme by lending funds to healthy as well as weak but potentially viable jute mills undertaking need based modernisation of plant and machinery. This scheme was initially valid upto March, 1989 and was subsequently extended upto 1991 and finally upto 31.03.96.

National Centre for Jute Diversification

NCJD was registered as a society in January, 1992, & was formally launched in June, 1994. The organisation was set up to give specific attention towards the diversification efforts in jute sector. The organisation consolidates R&D results of various institutions in jute and textiles to transfer the same to the entrepreneurs. It also coordinates with various agencies to help the entrepreneur in arranging technical, financial and infrastructural support in order to encourage them to take up the production and marketing of jute diversified products. NCJD in implementing the following schemes:

Jute Service Centres Scheme (JSC), Raw Material Banks Scheme (RMB), Marketing Support Scheme (MSS), Design Development Scheme (DDS), Jute Entrepreneurs Assistance Scheme (JEAS), and Support to NGOs Scheme (NGOs).

External Market Assistance (EMA) Scheme

The External Market Assistance (EMA) Scheme was introduced in 1988-89 to encourage the manufacturers, and export of diversified jute products till such time that these products could establish themselves in the export market. The EMA is operated by JMDC out of the budgetary grant provided to them from the cess collected on jute products.

UNDP Aided National Jute Development Programme

A UNDP assisted National Jute Development Programme was launched in 1992 under which various R&D project have been taken up for developing new technologies and diversification of the jute sector. Under the programme Government of India in conjunction with UNDP, has provided counterpart funds *inter-alia* for the development of indigenous machinery in the manufacturing sector for catering to the diversified products programme, both in the textile related and non-textile areas and strengthen R&D efforts in these fields. Phase-I of the Programme has since concluded in June, 1999. A second Phase as a follow up has since been launched under the Country Cooperation Framework (CCF-I) for undertaking new activities and completion of activities under phase-I.

The total amounts sanctioned under these programmes/schemes during the last five years is an under:—

(Rs. in Lakhs)

(a) SJDF (including funds for the UNDP jute programme)

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
	731.10	886.00	922.26	663.19	895.41
(b) JMFS:	6.48	1.75	(scheme discontinued after 31.3.96, cumulative disbursement Rs. 51.73 Cr.)		
(c) EMA:	1730.87	1974.68	1489.60	2695.25	2158.42
(d) NCJD:	20.00	200.00	150.00	500.00	500.00

(e) UNDP funding under National Jute Development Programme

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
(in million US)	3.290	3.664	3.235	1.413	2.52

The package of measures initiated under the above schemes/ programmes has helped in promoting modernisation and revitalisation of the Jute Industry to increase its productivity and efficiency on the one hand and diversification of the use of jute fibre on the other. The jute diversification programme taken up under these schemes has helped the jute based products to make successful inroads in the textiles markets by useful application of jute in handlooms, handicrafts, packaging, decorative and geo-jute. Several Research and Development initiatives have been undertaken to develop jute based fabrics/cloths for furnishings, upholstery, carpets, blankets and other home textiles including apparels. Eco-friendly hydrocarbon free jute bags have been developed for meeting international specification for packaging of food grade materials.

The schemes being implemented by National Centre for Jute Diversification have helped in arranging technical, financial and infrastructural support to the entreprenuers, especially in the decentralised sector in order to encourage them take up the production and marketing of jute diversified products.

The EMA scheme implemented by Jute Manufacture Development Council has provided a major thrust for export of various jute products.